

BLIND CHILDREN VISIT ZOO

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PLAYFUL SHEEP, named Snowball and Fluffy, nuzzle up to 12-year-old Valerie Capers, who has been blind since she was born.



TERRIFIED RAT, called Sniffy, has tail gently tweaked by 11-year-old Carl Peters, a fifth-grade student at the Institute.

# Blind Children Visit Zoo

YOUNGSTERS TOUCH AND RIDE ANIMALS, THEN MODEL THEM IN CLAY

SCIENCE ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHS BY DICK WOLTERS

**T**O THE MIND of a child, huddled behind the impenetrable and lonely curtain of blindness, natural objects take on unnatural and terrifying propor-

tions. To counteract this, the N. Y. Institute for the Education of the Blind (SI, Nov., 1947) takes its sightless charges to the New York Children's Zoo

and lets them touch and play with the animals. Afterwards, to remember what they have "seen," the youngsters produce remarkable likenesses in clay.



INQUISITIVE GOOSE provides entertainment for Robert Jackson, 14, Pauline Nodhturft, and Cynthia Brown, seven years old.



FRIENDLY LLAMA nestles into the arms of Clyde Fox, a 12-year-old, fifth-grade student who has been sightless from birth.

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BLIND CHILDREN VISIT ZOO—(Continued)



**RESIGNED RABBIT**, tucked under arm of excited 7-year-old Peter Barnett, quietly submits to a walk around Children's Zoo.



**FRIGHTENED** Jennie La Manna touches billy goat only after calm and persuasive George Relyea, of Institute, guides her hand.



**PETUNIA THE SKUNK** is most sought after inhabitant of New York Children's Zoo—especially since she has been de-odorized.

A resident of the menagerie since 1943, Petunia's popularity far overshadows that of ducks and goose (left) who are hard to catch.





PATIENT LLAMA allows himself to be touched by blind children before he takes six-year-old Pauline Nodhturft for a ride

around the Children's Zoo. In addition to riding Kilroy (the llama), youngsters also rode ponies, had free run of entire zoo.





## PERUVIANS STILL KEEP INCA CUSTOMS AND A

Cuzco and the Quechua who live there still reflect Inca civilization. Many buildings are built on 400-year-old Inca foundations. Although the Quechua is a devout Catholic, he manages to incorporate Inca legend into his religion.

Clothing, too, has not changed much since the Inca disappeared. Men wear close-fitting half-trousers and vest. If they hold important posts, like mayor at left, they add a Jacob's staff and fancy footwear. Women still wear long skirts over several layers of petticoats and adorn themselves with brooches shaped like condors, llamas, and turkeys.

The Quechua live a hard life—a breaking year of drudgery in the mine or on the farm, broken only by orgiastic bouts of eating and drinking at fiestas.

They do not like strangers because if an interloper marries into them and settles down, some of the precious and dwindling land must be given up. Because antagonism runs very high, the Quechua hires a sorcerer to drive the newcomer away or, at least, plague the unfortunate man with poor health.



QUECHUA BOYS, in village near Cuzco, wear tight pants and colorful waistcoats.



QUECHUA WOMEN, in fiesta clothing, stand in archway made of Inca stone.

SMALL-TOWN MAYOR, near Cuzco, displays all the signs of his office: a decorated pole, brightly colored robe, and fancy shoes which he wears on all of the festive occasions.





CLAY MODELS, made after children return to classrooms, are examined by 11-year-old Carl Peters. Some figures, like the rhin-

oceros in center of the table, are copied from plaster models because live ones are too dangerous for the children to feel.





1. WORKMEN WRAP CACTUS with 43 mattresses, brace it with 6 hay bales. Saguaro's thorn-studded skin is tender.



2. CRANE LIFTS IT ONTO TRUCK. Roots, on smaller scale than rest of plant, are not a problem; splints protect trunk.

# GIANT CACTUS

## IS MOVED FROM A DESERT TO A LAWN

SCIENCE ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. W. HERBERT

Ordinary tree-moving methods don't work with big saguaro, so movers develop new techniques using mattresses and hay

IN ARID Arizona, many lawns sport cacti instead of shade trees. Cacti have two advantages; they require almost no water, and are very long-lived. Disadvantages are that they have sharp horns and tender skin, are hard to handle. When one giant cactus (saguaro) died in Tucson, arboriculturists replaced it with one from the desert, using the

technique illustrated on these pages. The specimen selected weighed 12 tons, was 38 feet high, and an estimated 300 years old.

To a botanist, a saguaro is *Cereus giganteus*. To the Papago Indians, it is a source of food, warmth, and shelter. They make jam and wine from its egg-shaped, egg-sized fruit; they burn its

bones in their tribal fires, and they use its ribs as rafters and roof poles in their huts. In drought, they drink the watery fluid that the plant stores up—a good saguaro is said to contain enough water to carry it through a three-year drought.

The transplanting operation pictured here was undertaken because the original plant died of a disease—carried by a small night-flying moth—that threatens all saguaros. But an Arizona plant pathologist has found that penicillin seems to be an effective remedy for the disease, so the saguaro has a bright future.



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